

BOOK REVIEWS

CALIFORNIA MEDICINE does not review all books sent to it by the publishers. A list of new books received is carried in the Advertising Section.

ULTRASTRUCTURE OF BONE AND JOINT DISEASES—Kazushi Hirohata, MD, Associate Professor, Department of Orthopedic Surgery, Kobe University School of Medicine, Kobe, Japan; and Kazuo Morimoto, MD, Instructor, Department of Orthopedic Surgery, Kobe University School of Medicine, Kobe, Japan. Igaku Shoin Ltd., Tokyo, Publisher; Distributed by Grune & Stratton, 111 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y. (10003), 1971. 339 pages, \$35.00.

Orthopedic surgeons Kazushi Hirohata and Kazuo Morimoto have put together a beautiful volume dealing with the ultrastructure of tissues involved in diseases of the bone and joint. The opportunity to be precise in sampling tissues for electronmicroscopy is perhaps open to only the astute surgeon. The authors have taken advantage of this. The electronmicrographs are prepared from tissue specimens obtained at the time of surgery. They are thus able to pinpoint the location of many of the specimens in relation to the diseased area. This is of course essential in interpreting the findings of a disease such as osteoid osteoma which may present with an entirely different picture just a short distance away.

In their book, observations made at the ultrastructural level are accompanied by brief notes on the clinical history of the patient, by light microscopic findings, and occasionally, by photographs of the gross specimens and of roentgenographs. This arrangement places the electronmicrographs in proper perspective for readers unfamiliar with the field.

A major criticism has to be that the legends are too concise. Since the electronmicrographs are by no means self-explanatory and show only a tiny fraction of what the authors must have observed, much valuable information is thereby withheld from the reader. Minor defects such as a few unlabeled micrographs (e.g., Fig. 271 p. 240), the usage of unorthodox terms (e.g., "regressive cell" for degenerating or necrotic cell p. 139) and a few grammatical errors, do not detract from the generally good quality of the printing. The reference list of 307 include all the major works and would be of use to anyone cultivating an interest in this rather small field.

This volume will be a valuable compendium for the student of bone and joint disease. As the authors note "Even minor morphological changes in cells and cell matrices would be of significance to the respective diseases." Significant indeed!

ANTHONY C. SHEN, MD
EPHRAIM P. ENGLEMAN, MD

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PROGRESS IN HEMOSTASIS AND THROMBOSIS—Volume I—Theodore H. Spaet, MD, Head, Hematology Division, Montefiore Hospital and Medical Center; Professor of Medicine, Albert Einstein College of Medicine, Bronx, N.Y., Grune & Stratton, Inc., 111 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y. (10003), 1972. 257 pages, \$15.00.

This book represents the first of a series of monographs to be devoted to various current topics in blood coagulation and thrombosis. It is appropriately dedicated to the memory of Dr. Paul Aggeler, one of the great physician-investigators of our time who practiced many years in San Francisco and discovered factor IX (PTC). The contributors to this volume have all worked in the particular area on which they write and this is reflected in authoritative and up-to-date reviews. Indeed, in all the papers one can find references cited which were in press at the time the book was published. The first chapter describes the modern view of the coagulation mechanism and is authored by Drs. Yale Nemerson and Fran Pitlick, who have made notable contributions in this area. The second chapter is on the molecular basis of hereditary

clotting disorders and is by Dr. Oscar Ratnoff, who with Dr. Zimmerman made the important discovery that cross-reacting material to factor VIII is present in all hemophilic patients but decreased in patients with von Willebrand's disease. The third article is by Drs. Feinstein and Rapaport on the acquired inhibitors of blood coagulation; it is clearly written and informative and contains many original concepts and thoughts. The important clinical problem of bleeding in uremia is discussed by Dr. Rabiner. The remaining articles are devoted more to thrombosis than blood coagulation and will be of particular interest to cardiovascular surgeons, radiologists and others who are seeking non-thrombogenic surfaces or materials. All the chapters are beautifully illustrated and this is a book which every practicing hematologist will find useful. It can also be strongly recommended to all those who are interested in problems of experimental thrombosis.

CECIL HOUGIE, MD

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SURGERY OF THE ELBOW—Second Edition—Frederick M. Smith, MD, Former Associate Attending Orthopedic Surgeon, Presbyterian Hospital, New York Orthopedic Hospital and Vanderbilt Clinic. W. B. Saunders Company, West Washington Square, Philadelphia (19105), 1972. 340 pages with 154 illustrations, \$14.00.

The author has made an excellent contribution to the handling of traumatic and other lesions of the elbow which is one of the more complicated and often injured of all joints. He indicates the value of it for residents in traumatic and orthopedic surgery. This writer also recommends it as a reference and for review, not only for the resident in training but for the surgeon doing traumatic work as well as the orthopedist, whether seeing a lot or only an occasional case of elbow injury.

General basic sound principles of treatment are well described, including the "when" and "how" of reduction, immediate post-reduction care, signs of danger to watch for, time period of healing and the important rehabilitation of the part, all of which although somewhat elementary, deserve a review from time to time for surgeons being confronted with these common and at times definitely hazardous conditions.

Pitfalls and complications of the various types of injury to bones, joints and soft tissue, as well as those of different forms of treatment including both closed as well as open methods, are well presented. Also a good discussion is given referable to the avoiding of late complications and if these develop or are encountered methods of treating same are reviewed.

PAUL E. MCMASTER, MD

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MENTAL RETARDATION—Volume IV—An Annual Review—Edited by Joseph Wortis, MD, Director of Developmental Services and Studies, Department of Psychiatry, Maimonides Medical Center, Brooklyn, N.Y., Grune & Stratton, Inc., 111 Fifth Avenue, New York City (10003), 1972. 234 pages, \$15.75.

This is the fourth volume of this annual series devoted to recent developments in mental retardation. Topics covered include: clinical aspects; parent counseling; parents as teachers of their own children; some recent trends; a parent's view; genetics; psychopharmacology; neurology; neuropsychology; audiology; federal legislation and finally an interesting survey of recent Italian literature devoted to mental retardation.

In general the articles are well written and enhanced by good, up-to-date bibliographies. Most illuminating were the articles on parent counseling by Helen Wortis

and one by Nanette Doernberg on parents as teachers of their own children. Equally helpful was the fine survey on recent trends in neurophysiology by Robert Ellington. This is not to say that the other articles were not equally competent but my own personal bias obviously plays a part in selecting these articles for special mention.

Errors were few and not worthy of mention. However, the statement on page 209 is open to question. If Italy, with a population of 53 million, has 3 million retardates she has an incidence of 6 percent which seems too high. What makes all of this even more dubious is the statement that "one million retardates are below the age of one year."

Unfortunately almost every article covers subjects that are already more than adequately discussed elsewhere. This dilemma in the midst of a publication explosion is one that faces workers in all fields of human endeavor. I do not have a solution but possibly the editor could use this review to stress certain aspects of mental retardation not dealt with adequately elsewhere. Despite this the editor is to be congratulated on his efforts and it is hoped this series will be continued and improved.

MARIO VALENTE, MD

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FOOD ALLERGY—Its Manifestations and Control and the Elimination Diets—A Compendium—Albert H. Rowe, MD, Lecturer in Medicine (Emeritus), University of California School of Medicine, San Francisco; Allergist, Samuel Merritt Hospital, Oakland, California; in collaboration with Albert Rowe, Jr., MD, Department of Medicine, Highland Hospital and Samuel Merritt Hospital, Oakland. Charles C. Thomas, Publisher, 301-327 East Lawrence Avenue, Springfield, Ill. (62703), 1972. 687 pages, \$20.00.

The senior author, Albert H. Rowe, died October 29, 1971. He was widely known for his emphasis on food allergy, its manifestations and control by elimination diets. This volume, as indicated in the title is "A Compendium" of his work in this field for over forty years. Nowhere can a reader find more detailed information on this subject than in the present volume where this topic is covered completely and with a lucidity characteristic of the two Doctors Rowe, Senior and Junior.

Although food allergy is stressed throughout the volume, there are adequate discussions of inhalant (especially pollen) drug, and infectant allergy. The allergic diseases commonly encountered in clinical practice are described in full and the established methods of diagnosis and treatment are delineated. The book is complete in every respect even to an exceptionally fine bibliography. This work is a fitting testimonial to the elder Dr. Rowe. It is one of the better modern texts on allergy and is highly recommended to all students of medicine and practitioners of the art.

M. COLEMAN HARRIS, MD

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CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY—Basic Principles in Therapeutics—Edited by Kenneth L. Melmon, MD, Associate Professor of Medicine and Pharmacology and Chief, Division of Clinical Pharmacology, University of California, San Francisco, School of Medicine; and Howard F. Morrelli, MD, Associate Professor of Medicine and Pharmacology, and Vice Chairman (House Staff Affairs), Department of Medicine, University of California, San Francisco, School of Medicine. The Macmillan Company, 866 Third Avenue, New York City (10022), 1972. 718 pages, \$16.00. Available in paperback, \$11.95.

The achievement for which Drs. Melmon and Morrelli deserve commendation is described by them in the Preface: "Successful use of this book requires knowledge of both pharmacology and medicine. It does not replace the basic textbook in either discipline; rather, it is a supplement to both. Unit II does not include all, or even most, of the important diseases or drugs that might be discussed. The approach described in each chapter—physiology, pathophysiology, pharmacology, and, finally, the integration of these subjects—is consistent, can be

applied at the bedside, and constitutes what the editors consider to be active clinical pharmacology." The text is a rich source of clinically applicable information on pharmacology and pathophysiology.

There are four sections: I. Basic Principles of Drug Administration. Included in this section are a review of procedures and mechanisms of therapeutic investigation leading to rational therapy, and a discussion of criteria for evaluation of the literature on therapeutics. A superb summary of factors determining the absorption, metabolism and disposition of drugs affecting the decision of dosage regimen concludes the Unit. II. Pathophysiologic and Pharmacologic Considerations in Drug Administration. The approach is oriented toward the pathophysiology of disease leading naturally to discussion by systems. A large group of disorders of the renal, hepatic and gastrointestinal, respiratory, endocrine, and hematopoietic systems are reviewed in the light of physiologic concepts and treatment developed with emphasis on relevance to these concepts. Additional categories include inflammatory disorders, infectious disease, psychiatric and neurological disorders, disorders of cell growth and genetic disorders. Every effort is made to relate treatment to physiology to establish rationale and relevance. Useful treatment that is empirical is properly identified. III. Recognition and Evaluation of Effects of Drug Administration. Unrecognized measures including placebo, drug reactions, drug interactions, treatment of drug overdosage and a delightful chapter on "Drug Models of Disease: Sweet Uses of Adversity" complete the text. This section is one of the best and most succinct of the available reviews of the subject of drug reactions and interactions. IV. Clinical Examples of the Use of Drugs. Programmed cases in therapeutics illustrate the principles developed throughout the book. I found the unit a bit complicated and tedious. In revision, it would be well to simplify the discussion.

References are numerous and pertinent, greatly increasing the value of the book. The index is adequate.

Although the book is designed to develop basic principles and is not meant to be an inclusive text on treatment, the overt omissions leave one with a feeling that the book is incomplete. Some contradictions exist between chapters and a few errors exist in tables of dosage of drugs.

In the time between final draft and publication, new drugs have been approved and in some diseases the treatment of choice has changed. But this is a particularly difficult problem for editors and publishers of texts with many authors.

Of the authors, nine are on the staff of the University of California in San Francisco and ten are from other institutions. There is evident a breadth of clinical competence and experience which fulfills the title "Clinical Pharmacology."

As with all books produced by multiple authors, there is some unevenness in presentation, and for me, a few attempts at humor were out of place.

Throughout the text some Principles are stated in boldface type. Often these statements are pithy, germane and serve to emphasize important points. Some, however, seemed superfluous and condescending and were annoying.

"Clinical Pharmacology" is recommended for all who use pharmacological agents in treatment of adults. The deficiencies and omissions referred to above do not detract materially. It should be accompanied by a good text of pharmacology and a sustained interest in keeping up with current information on treatment of individual diseases.

MARCUS A. KRUPP, MD